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statute raising this privilege in New York is discussed very fully; numerous cases are cited; the mooted questions raised by such laws are set out. The pamphlet is thorough in treatment of the New York law and is pertinent and suggestive for both lawyer and doctor in most of the other jurisdictions of the Union.

J. G. K.

HISTORICAL METHOD OF THE STUDY OF LAW. ILLUSTRATED BY THE MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR HIS SERVANT'S TORT. By JOHN MARSHALL GEST. (Pamphlet.) Pp. 28. Philadelphia. 1902.

In this lecture, delivered before the law students of the Temple College, the author emphasizes the importance of the study of the historical development of legal principles. The master's liability makes an excellent subject for such study. In ancient times the servant or slave was a member of the employer's household, and primitive conceptions held the head of the family liable for the servant's wrongs. As the social status changed, men became liable for their own acts and those authorized or ratified by them. The development from direct command to implied authority, and thence to the principle of the scope of employment has gradually gone on to the present time.

This development is aptly illustrated from literature and the sources of the law.

J. A. R.

STATUTORY LAW OF CORPORATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. INCLUDING ANNOTATIONS AND A COMPLETE SET OF FORMS. By JOHN F. WHITWORTH and CLARENCE B. MILLER. Pp. xi. + 930. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Company. 1902.

This volume contains the statutes relating to the creation and regulation of corporations in Pennsylvania. The authors have gathered them together and have properly classified and arranged them under appropriate subjects, with full annotations.

As the title indicates, it is purely a collection and convenient arrangement of the statutes themselves and not meant to be a text-book on the Law of Corporations. The acts, as well as their titles, are generally given in full except in unimportant matters. The constitutional provisions relating to corporations and the Corporations Act of April 29, 1874, with its supplements, are first taken up in the order given and then the volume is divided into commercial headings with the laws relating thereto, conveniently arranged under sub-heads in heavy-faced type. It is a full and complete collection of the statutory law relating to corporations of every kind. It is necessarily technical, but it will commend itself for its general utility to those connected with corporate interests.

It is especially a book for ready reference, the paragraphs are consecutively numbered, the last chapter contains a collection of the most important forms, which have been prepared with special reference to the requirements of the various statutes, and there follows a copious index.

The book is presented in the usual good form of the publishers, who have spared no care and means to make the work useful.

J. B. T.

A TREATISE ON EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. By WILLIAM MEADE FLETCHER, B. L., Professor of Law of Equity Pleading and Practice in the Law School of Northwestern University. Pp. xxxv + 1368. Saint Paul: Keefe-Davison Company. 1902.

The student and the practitioner have many fountains already opened to them at which to drink to satiety of information upon the subjects treated in this book. It has, however, been prepared with much care and will be useful as a systematic, and as the latest, work upon the topics of which it treats. The author is correct in treating pleading and practice as closely interdependent, for a study of the conduct of a suit necessarily requires attention to the averments of the plaintiff and the answer thereto of the defendant. There must be what Chitty long ago called "the statement in a logical and legal form of the facts which constitute the plaintiff's cause of action, or the defendant's grounds of defence."

Therefore, after chapters on the General Nature of Equity Jurisdiction, Persons Capable of Suing and being Sued in Equity and Parties to Suits in Equity, there are valuable pages given to Bills, Pleas, Answers, Disclaimers, Amendments. Procedure is treated under appropriate and separate divisions, *e. g.*, Process, Taking Bills Pro Confesso, Appearance, Feigned Issues, Hearing, etc. The index, vital to a good law-book, seems to be carefully prepared and there are added, in an appendix, the Ordinances made by Lord Chancellor Bacon and The Equity Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. These two titles suggest an overwhelming roll of great names, great causes, great historical events.

As is well known, pleading and procedure in civil actions, other than equity and admiralty, conform to the pleading and procedure in the courts of record in the state in which the federal court, of the former, is held. (Rev. Stat., sec. 914.) Hence in common-law suits these are as varied as are the changes from Wentworth's pleadings to the latest code of man millinery. The law is very different in cases of equity. Here is a separate and distinct chancery jurisdiction with a procedure regulated by the rules of the Supreme Court and intended to be uniform everywhere in the United States. This alone makes well-established